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BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1966

J. V. DYER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.



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(1)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.
(with qualifications)

Medical Officer of Health:
J. V. DYER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Superintendent of Public Cleansing:

H. WOODCOCK
Certified Sanitary Inspector
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board
Certified Meat and Food Inspector
Royal Sanitary Institute.
Associate Member of the Institute of Public Cleansing.
National Certificate in Mechanical Engineering
A1 Higher National Certificate in Mechanical Engineering

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

R. ISHERWOOD.
Certified Sanitary Inspector
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector
Royal Sanitary Institute
Member of the Institute of Housing

J. OGDEN.
Certified Sanitary Inspector
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector
Royal Sanitary Institute
Certified Smoke Inspector
Royal Society of Health.

Clerk
MISS M. DEWHURST

(2)

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND WATER COMMITTEE
DURING THE YEAR 1966

CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR P. GILBRAITH.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR C. HOWARTH

COUNCILLORS:

Miss A. Alston	C. E. Angus.
W. Atkinson	W. Dent.
F. W. Burrows	E. T. Eddlestone.
C. M. Couch.	G. W. Fox.
A. E. Dixon.	Mrs. F. M. Lishman.
Mrs. E. Fielden	W. Roberts.
G. Halstead.	D. H. J. Stuttard.
J. Nickson.	J. Walton.
T. Smith.	J. T. Whittaker.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1966.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present this Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of our Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

It certainly is true that as one gets older, the years appear to pass more and more quickly, nothing bringing it home to me with greater impact than this Annual Report. At times, I often wonder just what we have achieved in twelve months, and feel quite depressed, then looking back over as little as five years, it is heartening to appreciate the progress actually made.

The character and composition of villages has changed, and so must our attitudes and services be kept in line with these changes. The number of agricultural workers continues to fall, and with the increase of motor cars, and the acceptance of travelling several miles to work, present day villagers are no different from townspeople. Gone are the days of rosy cheeked maidens and their yokel boy friends weaving merrily around the maypole, whilst the lord of the manor and parson smile benevolently on, full of English roast beef and ale.

With this different outlook, the traditional idea of lower standards in return for lower rates must be forgotten, and the householder in a village housing estate should be treated just as a householder in a town housing estate. Obviously the very geography of the area makes some features of town life impracticable, but generally speaking, there is little need for distinction to be made.

We must progress; just to maintain present standards could only result in regression. The existing vulnerable groups and borderline problems will continue to build up, and money continue to lose its value. There will always be a few 'King Canutes' who try to block social progress, but fortunately in the minority.

I get depressed at the rate of demolition of slum property. It is unfair to occupiers who are rehoused for them to see their old homes still standing years later. This is apart from the unsightly mess that uninhabited property soon becomes - no advertisement for new industry or potential residents. The number of houses in clearance areas demolished in 1966 was the same as in 1965 - none; but the list is growing -

Copy Cottages, Cliviger	-	represented October 1963
Town Top, Foulridge	-	represented September 1964.
Damfield, Cliviger	-	represented January, 1965.
Kiln Hill, Higham	-	represented March 1965.

Nevertheless, the majority of houses in the District are well maintained, and we are fortunate in that there is a very high proportion of owner-occupiers. The generous grants for housing improvement and modernisation of toilet facilities are of particular benefit. There are 75 houses built by private firms, and 26 bungalows built by the Council in 1966, bringing the five year total of new houses, 1962 - 1966 to 350.

Knowing this figure, I cannot understand why the mid-year population estimate should have fallen again. According to the rate books, there are 70 more occupied houses than in the previous year. There must surely be a favourable re-assessment when the recent sample census is taken into account. The absolute number of births is just one more than in 1965, but on adjusting to allow for the age and sex structure of the community, the rate is low compared with the country as a whole, as would be expected of an area with a higher than average proportion of elderly inhabitants.

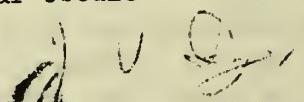
The domestic water supplies are an important matter which has changed for the good in recent years. Only one house now has no piped water supply, and last year, a further seventeen have changed from a private supply to the public water mains. In 1960 there were forty-eight houses not receiving piped water. The situation is still not at all satisfactory, and your attention is drawn to the bacteriological reports on page 10, where of 64 samples taken from private water supplies, 47 were polluted. The only safe measure, other than the tiresome practice of boiling drinking water, is to install a domestic chlorinator, or filter candles.

Full inspection of all animals dealt with at the Slaughterhouses was maintained, despite a rise in the numbers. This was mainly in sheep, where over 20,000 were examined - the highest throughput ever, and well above the five years 1961-1965 average of 12,000. For the first time, none of the cattle showed evidence of tuberculosis. In 1960 2% of the cattle carcases inspected were condemned in whole or part on account of this disease.

Finally, I acknowledge the continual good work of my colleagues in the Health Department, and thank the Committee for their interest.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health

SECTION A.VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Registrar-General's estimate of home population, mid-year, 1966	15,860
Area of the district	39,841 acres.
Number of inhabited houses, according to rate books as at 31.3.66	6,576
Rateable Value (as at 31.12.66)	£677,093
Sum represented by 1d. rate (1965/66)	£2,665

The chief occupations of the people in the district are textile weaving, coal mining, dairy farming, and light engineering.

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	124	90	214
Illegitimate	3	4	7
Birth rates per 1,000 est. population			
Crude rate			13.9
Adjusted rate ..			15.9

<u>Still Births</u>			
Number of Still Births	4	1	5
Rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births			22.1

<u>Deaths</u>			
Number of deaths (all causes)	116	120	236
Death rate per 1,000 est. population			
Crude rate			14.9
Adjusted rate ..			13.1
Respiratory T.B.			0.06
Malignant neoplasms etc.			3.28

<u>Infant Deaths</u>			
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	1	1	2
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	1	-	1
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age	1	-	1
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			9.0
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births			4.5

Other certified causes of death were as follows:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	5	4	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	6	2	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms..	17	12	29
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	1	1
Diabetes	-	2	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	21	25	46
Coronary Disease, Angina	25	23	48
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	1	1
Other Heart Disease	7	12	19
Other Circulatory Disease	3	8	11
Influenza	1	-	1
Pneumonia	5	3	8
Bronchitis	11	4	15
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	2	5
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	6	9	15
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	-	3
All other accidents	1	6	7
	<hr/> 116	<hr/> 120	<hr/> 236

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. Laboratory Facilities.

The laboratory work for the department was carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston. Samples are collected from the office each Wednesday. On occasions there is no one available from the laboratory to collect samples, and these must then be delivered by car. In addition, any samples obtained on any other day, must be delivered by car.

2. Ambulance Facilities.

All the ambulance undertakings for this district are carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

3. Nursing Services.

The nursing services provided for this district are carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

4. Immunisation and Vaccination Services, Home Helps, etc.

All these are under the control of the Lancashire County Council.

5. Clinics and Treatment Centres:

Barrowford U. D. C.	...	Ambulance Hall, Maud Street, Barrowford.
Brierfield U. D. C.	...	Town Hall Annex, Brierfield.
Burnley R. D. C.	...	Methodist Chapel, Briercliffe. Village Hall, Holme, Cliviger. Co-operative Rooms, Foulridge. County School, Hapton. 7, Town Gate, Higham. Constitutional Club, Read. Wesleyan Chapel, Sabden. Wesleyan Chapel, Worsthorne.
Colne M. B.	...	Bank House, Albert Road, Colne. Hartley Hospital, Laneshawbridge.
Nelson M. B.	...	Leeds Road, Nelson.
Padiham U. D. C.	...	West Bank House, Padiham.
Trawden U. D. C.	...	Parish Hall, Trawden.

School Clinics:

West Bank House, Padiham.
Leeds Road, Nelson
Bank House, Albert Road, Colne

Tuberculosis:

Cases of suspected tuberculosis are seen at the Chest Clinic,
Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

Veneral Diseases:

At the Out-Patient Department, Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

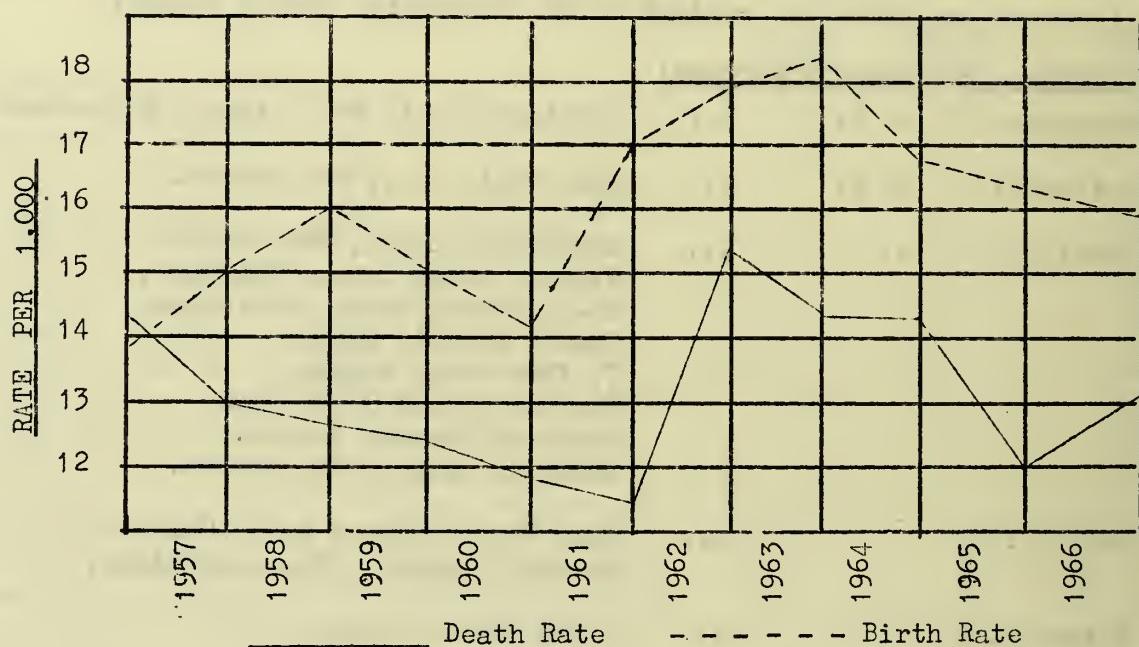
Institutional Accommodation for Maternity Cases:

Christiana Hartley Hospital, Colne.
Fern Lea, Nelson
Bank Hall, Burnley.

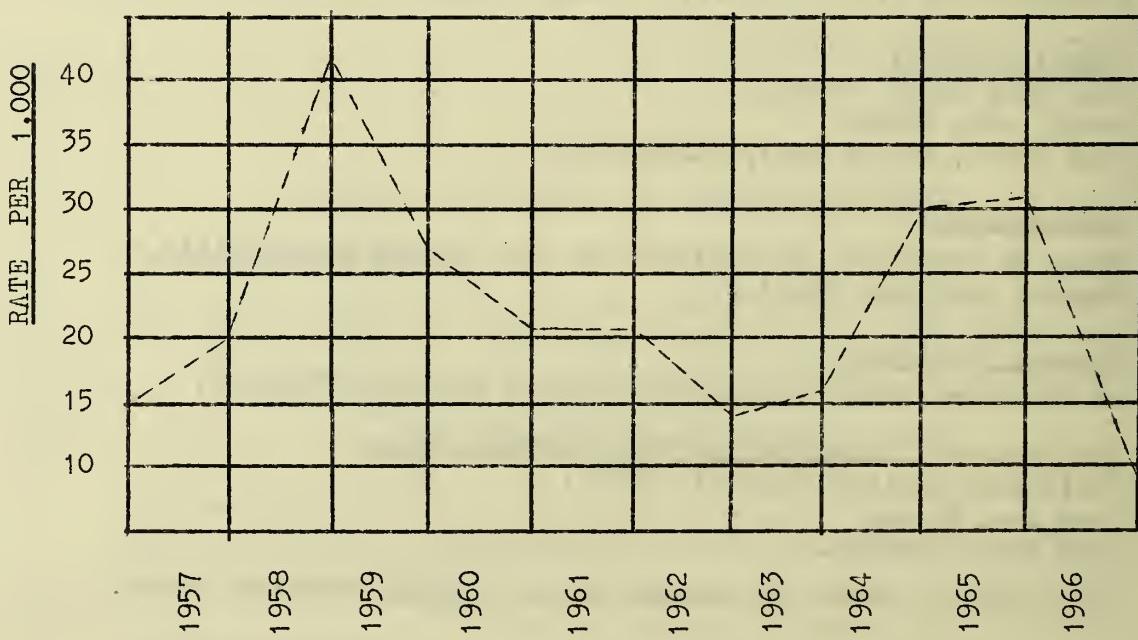
All these are under the control of the Regional Hospital Board.

(8)

GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATE FOR PAST 10 YEARS.



GRAPH SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR PAST 10 YEARS



(9)

SECTION C.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases:

The infectious diseases notified during the year were:

Scarlet Fever	10
Measles	185
Whooping Cough	7
Dysentery	3
Pneumonia	1
Food poisoning	1

Tuberculosis:

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of primary notifications received from medical practitioners on Form A	2	1	3

Localisation of Disease

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	2
Non-Pulmonary (Kidney)	1	-	1

Occupations

School Teacher	1	-	1
Cotton operative	-	1	1
Retired	1	-	1

SECTION D.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. Water Supply.

The area is mainly supplied with water by the Calder and North Calder Water Boards, also the Bolton Corporation Water Board. In addition, there are many privately owned water supplies:

The number of samples taken during the year was:

Bacteriological :	Public Supplies	7
	Private Supplies	64

Details of the estimated number of houses with a piped supply of water are as follows:

Parish	Piped supplies			Not Piped
	No. of dwelling houses..	From Public water mains	From Private Supplies	
Altham	224	224	-	-
Barley	80	28	52	-
Blacko	193	165	28	-
Briercliffe	886	872	13	1
Cliviger	679	594	85	-
Dunnockshaw	124	54	70	-
Foulridge	513	483	30	-
Goldshaw Booth ...	83	45	38	-
Habergham Eaves ..	270	252	18	-
Hapton.....	610	579	31	-
Higham	250	208	42	-
Ightenhill	48	48	-	-
Northtown	34	21	13	-
Old Laund Booth ..	335	301	34	-
Read	354	349	5	-
Reedley Hallows ..	298	266	32	-
Roughlee	116	53	63	-
Sabden	458	407	51	-
Simonstone.....	254	244	10	-
Worsthorne.....	690	685	5	-

The department has been engaged during the year, checking on the purity of water supplies.

In all, 71 samples of water were taken from public and private supplies, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, for analysis.

The result of these samples were as follows:

Public Supplies

7 samples taken for bacteriological examination	
Number reported excellent	7
Number reported unsatisfactory	0

Private Supplies

64 samples taken for bacteriological examination	
Number reported excellent	15
Number reported unsatisfactory	47
Lost in transit	2

The 64 samples from private supplies will cover more than 64 houses, as quite often one spring will supply several properties..

In cases where water is reported unsatisfactory, the users are requested to boil all water which is used for drinking purposes. Unsatisfactory sources are investigated, and where possible, advice is given to owners so that improvements may be effected.

Where there are several springs running into one private supply, samples are taken from each spring, and where one or more is found to be unsatisfactory, then such springs can be disconnected, leaving only those where pure water is delivered.

After constant sampling of private water supplies over a number of years, it has become increasingly evident that these supplies are unreliable. The purity of the water is so dependent on the type of weather within a few days prior to sampling. During dry periods, private sample results are generally good - during wet periods, they are generally unsatisfactory. Because of this uncertainty, we now recommend private water sterilization in the form of chlorination or filtration by filter candles.

2. Pollution of Rivers and Streams

Rivers and streams continue to be polluted by neglected and badly designed and built septic tanks; by sink drainage from isolated farms, and cottages, also from overflow pipes from liquid manure tanks.

Owners usually forget about septic tanks until a nuisance is created. Some are covered over and forgotten until the drains become choked. Tanks should always be left in view, so that the filter top can be regularly cleansed of sediment and leaves.

Some tanks which have been in existence for 30 years or more, fall far short of modern standards and are often in a poor state of repair. In some cases a group of tanks take the drainage from a substantial number of houses. Such a group of houses should be treated as an unsewered area.

No progress appears to have been made in the collection of liquid manure on farms. Modern hygiene methods demand continual use of water for cleansing shippons, and this water flows into the liquid manure tanks, thus diluting the liquid manure. Many farmers believe this diluted manure is practically worthless as a fertiliser.

3. Closet Accommodation.

The Council pay grants for the conversion of privies, pail closets, and waste water closets, as follows:

- a) Where the property is connected to a sewer not more than 100 feet away : £20 per conversion
- b) Where the property is connected to a sewer more than 100 feet away - a sum between £20 and £35 at the discretion of the Council
- c) Where the conversion involves the construction of a septic tank and filter : £35 per conversion
- d) Conversion of a waste water closet to a fresh water closet £10 per conversion.

In all cases, the amount shown is the maximum. The grant will be that amount or half the cost, whichever is the lesser.

The approximate number of the different types of sanitary conveniences in the district is as follows:

Fresh water closets	5467
Waste water closets	568
Pail closets (including tank closets) ..	574
Trough closets	3

The number of waste water closets converted in 1965 was 42, and in 1966 - 104.

4. Public Cleansing.

For practically the whole year, refuse was collected weekly. During the holiday periods (a fortnight in July, and one week in September) it was not possible to maintain this standard. Additional casual labour was employed to ensure that each house received one visit during the July holidays, and the houses in the main centres of population received a visit during the September holiday.

The maintenance of this regularity was due to the efficiency and the enthusiasm of the regular drivers and collectors, because on only two weeks out of the fifty-two was the establishment at full strength. In fact during the year, 347 days were lost owing to sickness, and 303 days owing to holidays. Casual labour was used to fill the gap, but a newcomer cannot be compared with a regular man. Refuse collectors walk many miles each day, and a casual worker needs at least one week to become accustomed to walking such distances.

This frequency is quite good considering the weather conditions experienced in this area - the average rainfall is more than one inch per week.

During the year 101 newly built houses were given a service. Every new house adds greatly to the work of the men, because the bins have to be carried a much greater distance than in the case of the conventional terraced house with a back yard and a back street.

In order to prevent deposits of litter, collections of household goods, such as gas ovens, pianos, furniture, etc., are now made free of charge. A charge is still made for fireplaces, bricks, flags etc. Collections of trade refuse are still made from several business premises, and a quarterly charge is made for this service.

Two facts should be remembered when the subject is 'litter deposited in the countryside'.

- 1) Some Local Authorities in this area do not make special collections of furniture etc., and people living in such areas have to get rid 'somewhere'.
- 2) All property repairers are not over enthusiastic about removing the residue from their building jobs, and if they do, it is cheaper to dump it at the side of some remote road.

Clearing up of these road side deposits also entails a considerable amount of work.

Arrangements have now been made with local scrap metal dealers for the removal of useless motor cars. To prevent the risk of claims against the Council, the owners of such cars are asked to hand over the log book.

Vehicles and Labour.

Refuse is collected as follows:

One 40 cub.yard Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic, powered by a Leyland Diesel Engine. (Purchased June 1963)

Staffed by a driver and four men.

Collections from: Worsthorne, Pike Hill, Red Lees,
Overtown, Holme, Walk Mill, Habergham Eaves,
Hapton, Read, Simonstone and Althan West.

One 18/20 cub.yard Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper
(Purchased in 1951)

Staffed by a driver and four men.

Collections from: Sabden, Fence, Blacko, Foulridge,
Reedley, and Briercliffe.

This vehicle has no apparatus for crushing , and is therefore unsuitable for present day refuse. It will be replaced in 1967 by a Fore and Aft Tipper with a pressure plate.

One 12 cub.yard Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper, powered by a Perkins Diesel 6 cylinder Engine, and fitted with a pressure plate. (Purchased Jan. 1963)

Staffed by a driver and one man.

Collections from: Higham, Fence, Wheatley Carr, Pendle Bridge, Quaker Bridge, Spenbrook, Sabden Fold, and Northtown, plus small groups of houses inaccessible to a larger vehicle, also hotels and factories.

One 12 cub.yard Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper, powered by a Perkins Diesel 4 cylinder Engine, and fitted with a pressure plate. (Purchased July 1966)

Staffed by a driver and two men.

Collections from: Dunnockshaw, Barley, Roughlee, Goldshaw Booth, Ightenhill, and isolated properties around the perimeters of villages.

One 10 cub. yard Shelvoke & Drewry Side Loader, powered by a petrol engine. (Purchased March 1950)

Used as a spare vehicle, and for special collections of furniture.

Nightsoil Collection and Emptying of Cesspools.

This service is carried out by an 800 gallon Shelvoke & Drewry Cesspool Emptier, powered by a petrol engine, and staffed by a driver and one man.

Approximately, 435 pails are emptied weekly, several tank closets and cesspools are emptied approximately every six weeks, and any time remaining is used for emptying septic tanks.

The vehicle was purchased in 1950 so it is reaching the end of its useful life. The makers have stated that they do not intend to supply braking equipment to comply with the Motor Vehicles (Construction & Use) Regulations 1966. The brakes have been tested and found to meet the interim standard required from 1st January, 1968.

Refuse Disposal

The refuse for the whole area, with the exception of Sabden, is now tipped at Reedley. This tip has become filled at a much faster rate than was ever envisaged, and this is due to several causes.

It is possible to estimate the amount of refuse tipped by the Council, but the County Council use the tip, and considerable quantities of covering material have to be purchased. In addition, the tip is used by haulage contractors, builders, chimney sweeps, and industrial concerns. It is difficult to refuse any refuse from the rural area unless it is particularly offensive or dangerous. Refuse is tipped outside working hours, and if the

gate is closed, the refuse is thrown over the wall. There is, therefore, no way of controlling the quantity of refuse tipped, and the length of life of the tip.

The quantity of paper in refuse has risen alarmingly during the past five years. Many householders have installed heating appliances which are not capable of burning vegetable waste, tea leaves and the like. Such wet material is now wrapped in newspaper and deposited in the bin. This large percentage of paper in the refuse requires covering with hard core and ashes, and this material has to be purchased.

The Council purchased a Bristol Duplex Tractor in August 1963, and this is used for levelling the tip. The increase in the paper content (already mentioned) has reduced the efficiency of the tractor.

Sale of dustbins and pails.

Dustbins and pails were sold to householders during the year as follows:

Galvanised B.S.S. dustbins with rubber lids	198
Black Plastic bins with lids	6
Galvanised sanitary pails	12

The Council now stock two sizes of bins, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ cu.ft. Galvanised iron bin with rubber lid, and a $3\frac{1}{4}$ cub.ft. plastic bin. This latter bin being satisfactory in every way except that it must not be used for hot ashes.

5. Salvage.

The demand for waste paper ceased about June 1966, and for many weeks it was not possible to arrange any sale.

During the period the area of tipping was changed, whereby the salvage hut became inaccessible to the waggon. The salvaging of paper virtually ceased.

Weight and Value of Salvage sold during the year:

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s	d
Waste Paper	81.	5.	1.	0	609.	9.	7d.
Batteries			2.	3.	0	2.	9. 6
Bags			-			111.	0
Rags	19.	3.	2		13.	5.	2
Aluminium				1. 3		13.	10
	82.	8.	0.	5	£626.	9.	1

The maximum bonus paid to a refuse collector was £9.13.0d. for the year.

6. Public Conveniences.

Conveniences are in existence at Foulridge, Briercliffe, Sabden, Hapton and Worsthorne.

Plans have been passed and a site approved for Cliviger, and it is proposed to commence work on these conveniences in the near future.

The greatest need is still in the parishes which attract numerous visitors at the weekends and public holidays.

7. Disinfection.

During the year no houses were terminally disinfected, but where visits were made in connection with infectious diseases, disinfectant was issued and concurrent disinfection was advised.

For terminal disinfection, Formaldehyde is used in all cases, except in the case of tuberculosis, where a 5% Izal solution is used.

Bedding is removed for steam disinfection, where necessary, to Burnley County Borough Cleansing Station.

8. Rodent Control.

Rodent control in private dwellings and business premises, was carried out during the year. A free service (in the case of private dwellings) was given, but a charge was made for the treatment of business premises and farms.

Many farmers now carry out their own treatments, purchasing the necessary bait from the Council.

Committee for Rodent Control.

The North East Lancashire Advisory Committee was formed in 1954. This covers Workable Area No. 11, which comprises of Colne, Nelson, Trawden, Brierfield, Barrowford, Burnley, Padiham, and Burnley Rural District, together with Workable Areas No's. 10 and 15. Each district is represented by a member of the local authority, and the Public Health Inspector. Half-yearly meetings are held in the respective districts when problems are discussed.

Sewer Treatments.

Parish	No. of manholes.	No. of manholes showing		
		No Take	Part Take	Complete Take
<u>Warfarin used:</u>				
Altham West and Simonstone	70	70	0	0
Briercliffe and Lane Bottom	75	73	0	2
Cliviger	148	148	0	0
Foulridge	74	65	5	4
Hapton	70	67	1	2
Higham	60	60	0	0
Newchurch-in-Pendle	33	33	0	0
Old Laund Booth	76	75	1	0
Reedley	32	32	0	0
Sabden	12	12	0	0
Worsthorne and Pike Hill	124	124	0	0
<u>Fluoracetamide used:</u>				
Blacko	44	44	0	0

9. Other Vermin.

Fourteen houses were disinfested, all of which were infested with cockroaches.

10. Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Appendix A on Page 26 shows the number of inspections carried out during the year.

11. Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There are two main sites licensed at Roughlee, on each of which are situated caravans and sheds. These are High Beach and Palm Beach. The owner has commenced the removal of sheds and construction of modern sanitary arrangements.

There is a large licensed site at Read containing caravans and huts. A 300 gallon tank has been sunk in the ground for the contents of the pails, and this tank is emptied periodically by the owner. Water is obtained from a spring which has been sampled and is fairly satisfactory. Refuse is deposited in large drums, which are situated at various points on the site. These drums are collected regularly by the owner, and the contents burned. Negotiations have taken place with the owner with regard to modernisation of the site, and detailed plans approved.

The site at Sabden is licensed for holiday caravans only, and is quite modern. There are concrete standings, and all these have electric points and drainage. Communal wash-houses and water closets have been sited in a central position, and there is a special arrangement for emptying chemical closets. Refuse is collected each week by the Council's refuse men.

Small caravan sites are situated in parts of this district, and occasional caravans which are used for habitation by families which are residing in the area for only a short time.

12. Smoke Abatement.

Complaints were received during the year of damage, presumably caused by the heating arrangements at the Adult Training Centre at Altham, where there are two underfeed coal firing boilers with an extremely low chimney. It had been alleged that sparks which emanated from this chimney have caused damage to cars in close proximity.

Periodic smoke observations are taken on all industrial plant.

13. Noise Abatement Act 1960.

Two complaints were received and investigated, but no formal action was taken.

14. Factories.

There are 115 factories in the district, and regular inspection are made. Many of the factories have had modern sanitary accommodation installed in place of existing types.

Below is given a table of factory inspection for purposes of provisions as to health under Part 1 of the Factories Act, 1961.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Notices
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	2	2	0
Factories in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (not included above).	110	22	6
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	15	0	0
	127	24	6

Sanitary Accommodation for Farm Workers.

Many farms have been visited during the year to ensure that sanitary accommodation is provided for farm workers. Most of the farms in this area are small and no labour is employed. Where a farm man is employed, he usually lives with his family in an adjoining cottage, so sanitary accommodation is available. In cases where a single man is employed who does not 'live in' an outside water closet is provided.

Waste Food Boiling Plants

Six plants were licensed under the Disease of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957 at the end of the year. Farmers who collect waste for feeding to pigs and hens are required to be licensed by the Local Authority. These premises are visited at regular intervals to see that the necessary precautions are taken.

Animal Boarding Establishments.

Five Animal Boarding Establishments were in existence at the end of the year, and all had been granted licenses.

15. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

There were no prosecutions during the year under the above Act, but twenty-three visits were made by inspectors to registered premises.

Below is given a table showing the number and class of registered premises inspected during the year:

	Offices	Retail shops.	Wholesale shops, warehouses	Catering establish- ments open to public, canteens.	Fuel storage depots.
No. of registered premises at end of year	5	31	2	16	1
No. of registered premises receiving a general inspect- ion during the year	0	12	0	11	0
No. of exemptions current at end of year:					
Space (S.5(2))..	0	0	0	0	0
Temperature (S.6)	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary conveniences (S.9)	0	0	0	0	0
Washing facilities (S.10)	0	0	0	0	0

SECTION E.HOUSING

During the year 26 bungalows were erected by the Council. Seventy-five houses were erected by other bodies or persons.

At the end of the year, outstanding applications for council houses and bungalows were as follows:

63 houses	161 bungalows
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Inspection and Repair of Houses.

The number of tenanted houses is decreasing each year, as a result, there has not been a single application for a certificate of disrepair under the 1957 Rent Act.

A large percentage of terraced houses and cottages are now owned by the people who live in them. These people are generally proud to be owners/occupiers, and take great pride in carrying out improvements. Baths, washbasins, and water closets are installed with the aid of a Standard Grant. Modern fireplaces are fixed, flagged floors are covered with various colours of asphalt. External walls are neatly pointed and woodwork is regularly painted in attractive bright colours. All this effort has brought about a considerable improvement in the housing conditions of the people, and such houses will thereby provide good accommodation for a long number of years.

During the year 101 tenanted houses were inspected, usually on complaint. The number of inspections made was 303.

Rent increases and Certificates of Disrepair.Period covered 1st January 1966 to 31st December 1966.Part I - Application for Certificates of Disrepair.

1)	Number of applications for certificates	0
2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	0
3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	
	a) in respect of some but not all defects	0
	b) in respect of all defects	0
4)	Number of undertakings given by Landlord under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	0
5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ...	0

6)	Number of Certificates issued	0
----	-------------------------------------	---

Part II - Application for Cancellation of Certificates.

7)	Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	0
8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	0
9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	0
10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	0

Particulars of housing inspections and repair work carried out,
are given in Appendices B and C on pages 27, 28 and 29.

SECTION F.

Milk Supply

a) On the 1st October 1960, the County Council took over the granting
of dealers licenses under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

Total number of Distributors of Milk on the Register at the end of
the year - 54.

b) Biological Examination of Milk Samples

No. of samples taken for brucellosis tests	869
No. reported negative	727
No. reported positive	85
No. reported equivocal	57

c) Samples for Statutory Test
Raw Milk

Methylene Blue Tests	7
No. reported satisfactory	2
No. reported unsatisfactory	2
No. void	3

d) Meat and Other Foods.

There are three slaughterhouses in the district, one in each of
the parishes of Dunnockshaw, Higham and Read. At two of the slaughterhouses
regular weekend killing is carried out, and this necessitates the Inspectors
working on a rota system at weekends.

The butchers' shops were inspected and generally found to be clean
and well maintained.

Details of meat inspected and condemned within the district during
1966, are shown in Appendix E, on page 33.

Condemned Meat.

In the case of meat condemned at Slaughterhouses and butchers' shops, small quantities are buried at the tips, and in some cases at the slaughterhouses. Larger quantities of condemned meat are sent for manufacture into fertilisers.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and this deals with the adulterations of food.

A total of 85 samples were obtained, consisting of 68 milks and 17 others comprising:

2 lard	1 cod liver oil
1 spice, mixed, ground	1 meat extract
1 cream, sterilised	1 pancake mixture
1 flavouring material	1 kali
1 Aspirin tablets B.P.	1 glycerin B.P.
1 self-raising flour	1 cough medicine
1 can of orange juice	2 sweets
1 butter.	

I give below, details of those samples on which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:

Type of Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Formal milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 1% extraneous water.	Producer cautioned and further sample obtained.
Formal milk	Fat 2.95% - Deficient 1.6% fat.	Producer notified.
Formal milk	Contained 0.1 International unit Penicillin per millimetre.	Prosecution - Defendant fined £5 with £9.17s.0d. costs.

e) Food Preparing Premises

Where premises do not comply with the Food and Drugs Act, the necessary notices are served on the occupier.

Number of Food Premises, by types of business at the end of the year.

General grocers and provision dealers	74
Greengrocers and fruiterers	10
Meat Shops	12
Bakers and confectioners.....	15
Fried Fish shops	7
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals etc	6
Licensed premises, canteens, cafes etc	48
Others	1

f) Ice Cream.

The necessary attention was given to premises where ice cream is prepared and/or sold, with special attention being given to the preparation.

Ten samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston for analysis, with the following results:

Grade I - 10 samples.

g) Bakehouses.

There are fifteen bakehouses on the register, and routine inspections were carried out during the year.

h) Food Poisoning

There was one case of food poisoning reported during the year. This was caused by *Salmonella Typhimurium* from food contaminated by a meat slicer at a public restaurant in an adjoining district. The person concerned was an employee of this restaurant.

i) Other food inspected.

The edible contents of two shop fridges were rejected as unfit for human consumption, due to failure of the refrigeration plant. In addition, a small quantity of food was also rejected due to rodent contamination. (It should be noted that this problem was alleviated immediately by the Council's rodent operative.)

SCHOOLS.

There are twenty-two schools in the district, and the following information may be of interest:

Number of schools with unsatisfactory yard surfaces 3

Sanitary Accommodation

Number of schools with:

Fresh water closets	21
Waste water closets	0
Trough closets	0
Pail closets.....	1

Refuse Disposal

Number of schools with:

Dustbins	22
Ashpits	0

Water Supply

Number of schools supplied from:

Public mains	22
Private supplies	0

Number of schools where washing facilities are considered
unsatisfactory .. 5

Drainage

Number of schools with drainage to:

Public sewers	20
---------------------	----

APPENDIX A.SANITARY INSPECTIONS MADEGeneral Sanitation.

Standard Grants	337
Conversion Grants	100
Inspections under Housing Acts	94
Inspections under Public Health Acts	209
Inspections and visits in connection with I.D. cases	14
Visits to verminous premises	181
Premises inspected for vermin	36
Disinfection of rooms	12
Visits to dirty houses	3
Visits re. water supplies	43
Visits re. caravans and moveable dwellings	21
Visits to factories re. sanitary accommodation	24
Visits re. Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963	23
Visits re. refuse and salvage disposal	181
Visits re. dustbins, pails etc.	422
Visits re. septic tanks and filters	55
Visits re. cesspools	39
Interviews with property owners etc.	163
Visits re. keeping of animals	1
Visits re. Animal Boarding Establishments	8
Visits re. sanitary accommodation at farms	18
Visits re. waste food boiling plants	3
Visits re. noise	3
Old drains tested	97
Old drains inspected	77
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	165
Visits re. trade refuse	12
Shops inspected under Shops Act	140
Visits re. litter	45
Visits to Newshed, Foulridge	7
Visits re. ponds, ditches and watercourses	1
Visits re. accumulations and deposits	22
Visits re. smoke observations	26
Visits re. smoke	11
Visits re. abandoned cars	2
Visits re. Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations 1966	1
Visits re. piggeries	3
Visits re. discretionary grants	7
Schools inspected	3

Meat and Food Inspection and Inspection of Food Preparing Premises and Vehicles.

Meat inspection	770
Butcher's shops inspected	7
Grocers' shops inspected ,.....	57
Greengrocers and Fruiterers inspected	3
Ice Cream premises inspected	12
Fried Fish shops inspected	4
Restaurants inspected	5
Bakehouses inspected	10
Licensed premises inspected	37
Miscellaneous food visits	14
Food preparing premises visited	31
Visits re. food poisoning	1
Inspection of Slaughterhouses	3
Visits re. milk samples	3

Samples

Milk samples	876
Water samples taken	71
Ice Cream samples taken	10
Pathological specimens	10

APPENDIX B.SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.Dwelling Houses

Dampness abated	2
Defective plaster repaired	1

Bakehouses, Food Shops and Licensed Premises.

New floors constructed	8
Hot water, at suitably controlled temperature provided to wash-hand basins	13
Wash-hand basins provided	1
Provided with sink and water supply	1
Internal walls cement plastered	2
Ceilings repaired	2
Cleansed and redecorated on request	6

Factories, Workshops and Shops.

Doors and door fastenings provided to water closets	5
Toilet accommodation redecorated	4
Intervening ventilated space provided	1
Wash-hand basin renewed	2
Additional light provided to water closets	2
Conveniences suitably marked	1
Automatic flushing apparatus provided to urinals	1

Water Closets, dustbins, etc.

Additional water closets provided	34
Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets	104
Pail closets converted to fresh water closets	16
Trough closets converted to fresh water closets	1
New inspection chambers constructed	1

Drainage

Choked drains cleansed	33
Standard grant drains inspected	37

APPENDIX C.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during year.

1.	(a) Total number of dwellings inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	101
	(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	303
	(c) Number of dwellings in (a) above, found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	85
2.	Total No. of dwellings existing at end of year, occupied or not, which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which -	
	(a) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have been made (at any time)	58
	(b) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have not yet been made	326

2. Houses Demolished.

Houses demolished

Displaced during year
Persons Families.

a) In or Adjoining Clearance Areas :

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|
| 1) | Houses unfit for human habitation | 0 | |
| 2) | Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc. ... | 0 | } |
| 3) | Houses on land acquired under S.43(2), Housing Act, 1957 | 0 |) |

b) Not in or Adjoining Clearance Areas ::

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| 4) | As a result of formal or informal procedure under S.16 or S.17 (1)
Housing Act, 1957 | 0 |) |
| 5) | Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health | 0 |) |
| 6) | Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts | 0 |) |
| 7) | Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders | 0 |) |

<u>3. Unfit Houses Closed.</u>	<u>Houses Closed</u>	<u>Displaced during year Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
1. Under S.16(4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and S.26, Housing Act 1961.....	0)	
2. Under S.17 (3) and S.26 Housing Act, 1957	0)	0
3. Parts of buildings closed under S.18 Housing Act, 1957	0)	

<u>4. Unfit Houses Made Fit :</u>	<u>Number</u>
1. By owner after informal action by local authority	110
2. After formal notice under S.9 and S.16, Housing Act, 1957	
a) by owner ...	0
b) by local authority	1
3. After formal notice under Public Health Acts	0
4. After modification or revocation of a clearance order under S. 21, Housing Act, 1961	0
5. After determination of a demolition order under S. 24, Housing Act, 1957	0
6. After determination of a closing order under S.27 Housing Act, 1961	0

<u>5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957) :</u>	<u>Number of Houses.</u>	<u>No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1)</u>
	(1)	

Position at end of year :

1. Retained for temporary accommodation -		
a) under Section 48	0	0
b) under Section 17 (2)	0	0
c) under Section 46	0	0
2. Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	0	
6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement :	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>No. of occupants</u>
Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders	11	3

(31)

7. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 - Improvement grants, etc. :

Action during year :	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of -	
	Private bodies or individuals	Local Authority
1. Submitted by private individuals to local authority	4	0
2. Approved by local authority	3	0
3. Submitted by local authority to Ministry	0	0
4. Finally approved by Ministry ...	0	0
5. Work completed	3	0
6. Additional separate dwellings included in (5) above...	0	0

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964 - Standard Grants :

Action during year :	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected.
1. Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to: a) full standard ... b) reduced standard	136 0
2. Total applications approved by local authority for improvement to: a) full standard b) reduced standard	112 0
3. Work completed	89

APPENDIX D.PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in the district	7855	453
2. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	152	14
a) Number infested by rats ...	52	11
b) Number infested by mice ...	100	3
3. Total number of properties inspected for rats and /or mice for reasons other than notification	0	0
a) Number infested by rats	0	0
b) Number infested by mice	0	0

APPENDIX E.CARCASE AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed :	2026	574	5	20822	251
Number inspected :	2026	574	5	20822	251
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis :</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	0	2	0	62	5
Organ or part of carcase condemned	441	269	0	4592	48
% of number inspected affected	21.77%	47.21%	0%	22.35%	21.11%
<u>Tuberculosis only :</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	0	0	0	0	0
Organ or part of carcase condemned	0	0	0	0	2
% of number inspected affected	0%	0%	0%	0%	.79%
<u>Cysticercosis :</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	2	0		
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	2	0		
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0		

